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#### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-3 and 5 are amended. Upon entry of the amendment claim 1 with claims 2-4 and 6-8 depending therefrom; claim 5 (now amended to appear in independent form); and claim 9 with claims 10-18 depending therefrom are presented for reconsideration by the Examiner.

The amendment to claim 1 removes a comma and some unnecessary verbiage "in order". The amendment to claim 1 does not affect the scope of the claim, does not require a new search and places the claim in better condition for allowance or appeal, should an appeal be necessary.

The amendments to claims 2 and 3 address the claim objections raised by the Examiner. The amendments to claims 2 and 3 are clarifying in nature and do not alter the substantive scope of the claims.

Claim 5 is amended to add the recitations of independent claim 1 to create a new independent claim.

#### **Entry of the Enclosed Amendment is Respectfully Requested**

All of the limitations and relationships recited in pending claims 1-18 were present prior to the Office Action mailed December 1, 2003. Applicant respectfully states that the enclosed amendments add no new matter and raise no new issues for search. Further, the enclosed amendments correct deficiencies pointed out by the Examiner and place the claims in better condition for allowance, or appeal, should appeal be necessary.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-8, 12 and 14 as being obvious to one of skill in the art over U.S. Patent No. 4,189,198 to Reichman (hereinafter Reichman) in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,784,621 to Auclair (hereinafter Auclair).

#### The Examiner's Assessment of Reichman is Incorrect

In making this rejection the Examiner states "Reichman discloses substantially the claimed invention except for the ribs and channels." Applicant respectfully disagrees with this statement. Applicant directs the Examiner's attention to the recitations of claim 1 which recites in pertinent part:

a one piece movable member comprising a movable jaw, a second guide portion partially defining a receiving cavity, said receiving cavity configured for receiving said first guide portion in sliding engagement to guide longitudinal movement of said movable member with respect to said base to form a clamp, said first guide portion and said second guide portion having a pair of opposing ribs and a pair of opposing channels which cooperate with said ribs. (emphasis added)

The Examiner's statement of the disclosures of Reichman (office action mailed December 1, 2003, page 3) fails to identify any structure or numeric identifier from Reichman corresponding to the "receiving cavity" recited in claim 1. Reichman at column 3, lines 45-55 describes the relationship between the upper jaw member 34 and the vertical front face of rear wall 23. This sliding relationship prevents rotation of jaw member 34 relative to the clamp member 12 during tightening of the clamping screw 32. The movable jaw 34 of Reichman does not define a receiving cavity configured for receiving said first guide portion in sliding engagement as recited in claim 1.

The Examiner has failed to give the claim term "cavity" its broadest reasonable interpretation. The claim term cavity is given no special meaning by the Applicant and is used in its ordinary and accustomed manner. The claim term "cavity" must be given its broadest reasonable interpretation - as it would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the specification and Figures. Applicant encloses dictionary pages from two authoritative references of the English language. Cavity is variously defined as "the state of being hollow", "a hollow place", "a three-dimensional discontinuity in the substance of a mass or body", "a space within a mass", or "a space hollowed-out". As clearly illustrated in Figure 1 and described at column 3, lines 45-55 of Reichman, the movable upper-jaw 34 does not define a "receiving cavity" "configured for receiving the first guide portion" as recited in claim 1.

Claim 1 recites "said first guide portion and said second guide portion having a pair of opposing ribs and a pair of opposing channels which cooperate with said ribs." Since the sliding interface between the upper jaw 34 and the inside surface of the clamp member 12 rear wall 23 is essentially a planar interface, there is no possibility for the implementation of opposed cooperative ribs and channels as recited in claim 1. As

previously discussed, the wholesale reconfiguration of the Reichman clamp member 12 and upper jaw 34 to incorporate the claimed structure is not suggested in Reichman or the knowledge of one of skill in the art.

#### Discussion of the Examiner's Proposed Combination of Reichman with Auclair

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The Examiner acknowledges that Reichman further fails to disclose, teach or suggest the ribs and channels recited in claim 1. Reichman fails to disclose, teach or suggest the recited receiving cavity as well as the pair of opposing ribs and pair of opposing channels which cooperate with the ribs because Reichman uses an alternative (prior art) configuration where a rectangular upper jaw 34 is received in a c-shaped channel 12 and clamped against the bottom of the c-shaped clamp member 12 by a bolt 32 threaded through the c-shaped clamp member 12. This common prior art clamp assembly (also illustrated in U.S. Pat. No. 4,159,859 to Shemtov) does not require the recited receiving cavity and its associated ribs and channels. There is no teaching or suggestion that the clamp of Reichman is deficient or should be radically reconfigured to resemble Applicant's invention. Further, there is no evidence that the more complicated interconnection of the base and movable member of Auclair is "stronger and more stable" than the arrangement disclosed in Reichman and Shemtov. Such a conclusion is not supported in the cited references.

## The Examiner has Not Presented a Credible Motivation for His Combination of Reichman and Auclair

It is indisputable that to properly reach a conclusion as to obviousness pertinent case law requires that "there must be something in the prior art as a whole to suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination." <a href="Interconnect Planning Corp.">Interconnect Planning Corp.</a>, v. Fell, 227 USPQ 543, 551 (Fed. Cir. 1985). In determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. §103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. <a href="Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.">Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.</a>, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Further, the prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, including portions that would lead away from the claimed

invention. <u>W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.</u>, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), <u>cert. denied</u>, 469 U.S. 851 (1984); see also M.P.E.P. §2141.02.

The burden is on the Examiner to demonstrate that the prior art evidences sufficient suggestion of the desirability of doing what the inventor has done. See M.P.E.P. §2142. At an irreducible minimum, this burden requires this Examiner to apply the facts of the case to "present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references." Ex parte Clapp, 227 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). Clearly, the Examiner cannot discharge himself from this burden by simply declaring all of the elements of an invention, along with the manner of combining these elements, to be well known in the art. Ex parte Stern, 13 USPQ2d 1379, 1381 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989).

The Examiner addresses the deficiencies of the teachings of Reichman by resort to a combination with the teachings of Auclair. The Examiner's statement of the motivation to combine the teachings of Reichman with those of Auclair is:

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the connector of Reichman with the first guide portion and second guide portion, having a pair of opposing ribs and a pair of opposing channels which cooperate with the ribs, and securement means that extends through the movable member as taught by Auclair, to provide a stronger and more stable connection within the base and the movable member. (emphasis added)

There is no teaching or suggestion in Reichman that the disclosed c-shaped clamp member 12 and rectangular movable upper jaw 34 arrangement needed any improvement. Further, there is no evidence that the very different and much more complicated interconnection between the base and moveable member in Auclair is, in fact "stronger and more stable" than the clamp configuration disclosed in Reichman as asserted by the Examiner. There is simply no motivation for one of skill in the art to seek out the teachings of Auclair. It is significant that combining the teachings of Auclair with those of Reichman would require a wholesale redesign of the Reichman connector.

With particular reference to M.P.E.P. §2143.01, Applicant raises the following important and well-established legal principals.

- 1. The mere fact that references <u>can</u> be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. <u>In re Mills</u>, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and
- 2. Because the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993); See also In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371, 55 USPQ2d 1313,1318 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

It is well established that the prior art must suggest the desirability of the claimed invention. See M.P.E.P. § 2143.01. To quote: "There are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problem to be solved; the teachings of the prior art; and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art." Citing *In Re Rouffet*, 149 F3d 1350, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner cite to a particular passage of Reichman that suggests the need for a more robust interconnection between the upper jaw 34 and the c-shaped clamp member 12. Support is also needed for the Examiner's contention that the very different and more complex interconnection between the moveable member and base disclosed in Auclair is, in fact, "stronger and more stable" than the arrangement disclosed in Reichman and Shemtov.

If the Examiner is relying upon the knowledge of skill in the art to support these assertions, Applicant respectfully requests citation to an appropriate reference teaching that knowledge or a signed statement by the Examiner attesting to knowledge that would give rise to such motivation. A *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be made in the absence of a motivation to combine the reference teachings. The Examiner has failed to assert a credible motivation to combine the teachings of Reichman with those of Auclair.

The Examiner Has Failed to Present a Prima Facie Case of Obviousness with

#### Respect to Claims 1, 2-4 and 6-8

In sum, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to independent claim 1 for at least the following reasons:

- 1. The Examiner has failed to establish a credible motivation for combining teachings of Reichman with those of Auclair;
- 2. Even if combined, the references fail to disclose, teach or suggest all the limitations recited in claim 1; and
- 3. The Examiner employs an impermissible hindsight reference to Applicant's claims to combine the teachings of Reichman with those of Auclair to arrive at the claimed invention.

For all the foregoing reasons, claim 1 is patentable over the references cited by the Examiner. Claims 2-4 and 6-8 depend directly or indirectly from claim 1 and are patentable for all the reasons stated in support of claim 1.

#### Claim 5 is Patentable for at Least the Reasons Stated in Support of Claim 1

Claim 5 has been amended to incorporate the recitations of claim 1 and recites in pertinent part:

securement means that extends through the movable member for securing said base and movable member so that when a cable is received between said fixed jaw and said movable jaw, said jaws are securely clampable against said cable wherein said securement means comprises a first bolt engageable with said movable member and threadably engaged to said base. (emphasis added)

Claim 5 requires that the bolt extend through the movable member and threadably engage the base. Reichman does not disclose, teach or suggest the structures and relationships recited in claim 5. In particular, the securement means passing through the movable member to threadably engage the base would completely alter the principle of operation of the clamp and movable jaw disclosed in Reichman. As previously discussed, there is simply no motivation for one of skill in the art to attempt such a massive redesign of the Reichman clamp. The only apparent motivation for such a combination is found in Applicant's claims. A hindsight reference to Applicant's claims in the specification in formulating a prior art rejection is clearly impermissible.

Claim 5 is patentable for at least the reasons stated in support of claim 1 and

additionally patentable for the reasons discussed immediately above.

#### Claim 9 is Patentable for All the Reasons Stated in Support of Claim 1

The Examiner's rejection of claims 9-11, 13 and 15-18 incorporates the above discussed flawed combination of Reichman and Auclair, and therefore inherits all the deficiencies of the Examiner's rejection of independent claim 1 and claims 2-4 and 6-8 as discussed above.

Claim 9 employs language very similar to that of claim 1. In particular, claim 9 recites, in pertinent part:

a one piece movable member comprising a movable jaw, a second guide portion, and a receiving cavity, said receiving cavity at least partially defines the second guide portion, and receives the first guide portion, wherein said first guide portion and said second guide portion are configured for sliding engagement to guide longitudinal movement of said movable member with respect to said base to form a clamp, said first guide portion and said second guide portion having a pair of opposing ribs and a pair of opposing channels which cooperate with said ribs.

Applicant directs the Examiner's attention to the enclosed authoritative definitions of the claim term "cavity". As previously discussed, no cavity is present in the Reichman reference. Reichman discloses a clamp typical of the prior art. A similar clamp is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,159,859 to Shemtov. These clamps are inexpensively produced from three simple parts. The parts simple shapes allow them to be formed by extrusion. A first c-shaped extruded member forms the body of the clamp and a second rectangular slab of extruded material forms the movable jaw member. The movable jaw is compressed against the lower part of the c-shaped clamp member by a fastener threadably engaged with the upper part of the c-shaped clamp member. A rear surface of the movable jaw slides along the planar inside surface of the c-shaped member to guide movement of the movable jaw. There is no disclosure, teaching or suggestion in Reichman of the need for a receiving cavity and inter-engagement between the clamp member and the movable jaw including cooperating ribs and channels as recited in claim 9. The Examiner attempts to address the deficiencies of Reichman by a combination with the teachings of Auclair. Applicant has addressed the legal and technical deficiencies of this proposed combination above in the context of

Attorney Docket Number: DELRI/109/US

claim 1. Independent claim 9 is patentable for all the foregoing reasons over the Examiner's proposed combination of Reichman and Auclair. Claim 9 is patentable over the art cited by the Examiner.

Claims 10-18 are patentable for at least the reasons stated in support of claim 9.

Claim 17 recites in pertinent part "wherein said securement means comprises a first bolt engageable with said movable member and threadably engaged to said base. Claim 9 further recites "securement means that extends through the movable member for securing said base and movable member." The recitations of claim 17 modify those of claim 9 to require that the recited bolt pass through the movable member to threadably engage the base. As previously discussed in the context of claim 5, such a configuration is not disclosed, taught or suggested by Reichman. There is no teaching in Reichman or Auclair that the respective disclosure should be combined to arrive at Applicant's invention. Further, to incorporate the structures and relationships recited in claim 17 into the clamp of Reichman would require a wholesale redesign of that clamp. The Examiner has asserted no credible motivation for one of skill in the art to attempt such a massive modification of the respective references. Claim 17 is patentable for at least this additional reason.

For all the foregoing reasons, applicant respectfully requests allowance of claims 1-18.

By:

Respectfully submitted, Robert DE FRANCE

Thomas J. Menard Reg. No. 42877

Alix, Yale & Ristas, LLP Attorney For Applicant

Date: 14 January 2007 750 Main Street – Suite 1400 Hartford, Connecticut 06103-2721 Telephone: (860) 527-9211

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m whist.] Whist. A hand containing free of each plain suit. An opening lead hand is called a Cavendish lead. A group of seceders from (Additem). A group of seceders from in 1868;— so called by John Bright. See 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2.

The second second

ni us (tro-fo'ni-us). See Trophonian, adj. A carbonate-of-lime concretion formed in the carbon by the agency of water, and frequently a part.

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Localy, the Paleolithic period.

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So caverned hermit.

So caverned hermit.

To place or enclose in or as if Pope.

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Solvent or form by hollowing out.

To lurk or live in a cavern.

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Archaeol. A tomb, cut into solid rock, of the World peoples.

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Archaeol. A concave moditing in which the curve, usuals circle, is much less produced than that of a solid rock, flust.

Archaeol. A concave moditing in which the curve, usuals circle, is much less produced than that of a solid carbana, and the carbana origin; the carbana, cl. (Archaeol.). Zool. The genus of the carbana carbana

the used as a relish, esp. in Russia. Caviar, and deleacy by some, is seldom used and little religious and the religious and the religious and the religious and the final elements of the masses.

Shak, the splay was coniar to the general.

The pronunciations käwlär, käwyär, like was originally pronounced in four syllables.

The pronunciations käwlär, käwyär, like was now usual, although the older käwär, and like was now usual, although the older käwär, and like horn), adi. [L. cavus hollow + cornulties, having hollow horns, as the family Bovidae.

Atherial-a), n. pl. [N.L.] Zool. A group of the was horns are hollow, not deciduous, and the horns are hollow, not deciduous, and the symmether is intermediate between this pronunce and includes the oxen, sheep, goats, and the form hollow but deciduous horns.

The pronuncer is intermediate between this like dowr, having hollow but deciduous horns.

The pronuncer is intermediate between this was pronunced in the course cage.] A hencoop. Scot. In the course of the conviller, fr. L. cavillari to the like and reason; for carp.

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The vine captious and frivolous objections?

Shat.

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Milton.

Gram, effect, drive, etc., by caviling; — with

Millon.

A cardian or frivolous objection; a quibble.

South.

Mottey.

Mot

a in legal proceedings; trickery. Obs.

2. Print. A kind of type like that used by Caxton.

[Fig Int is in 8: Point Lapton.

Cax to'ni.an (kiks.tō'ni.ōn), adj. Of or pert. to Caxton.

cay (kā; kē), n. [Sp. cayo. See 1st ker.] A key, or islet.

Kā Cay is the usual spelling, and kā the usual pronunciation, in the West Indies.

Caya'pa (kā; yā'opō'), n. An Indian of a Caya.

Barbacoan tribe dwelling near the coast in Ecuador.

Ca'ya.pp' (kā'yā'opō'), n. An Indian of a group of Tapuyan tribes dwelling in Brazil. Principal tribes are the Apinages,

Cayenne' (kiā'yā'opō'), n. An Indian of a group of Tapuyan tribes dwelling in Brazil. Principal tribes are the Apinages,

Cayenne' (kiā'yā'opō'), n. An Indian of a group of Tapuyan tribes dwelling in Brazil. Principal tribes are the Apinages,

Cayenne' (kiā'yā'opō'), n. An Indian of a group of Tapuyan tribes dwelling in Brazil. Principal tribes are the Apinages,

Cayenne' (kiā'na' kā'a'n'), n. 1. See Gas.

2. [usually not cap.] [From Tupi kyinha, quiynha, capsicum, after Cayenne, the island.] Cayenne pepper.

3. A canary with red or reddish plumage produced by feed.

3. A canary with red or reddish plumage produced by feed.

4. A small, reddish, marine, surface-swimming copepod, which is a favorite food of the mackerel.

4. A small, reddish, marine, surface-swimming copepod, which is a favorite food of the mackerel.

4. A card game, a variation from whist, in which a card is turned up, not to determine the trump, but to fix, for the hand in question, the relative values of tricks and bonors in each suit. b The card so turned up.

Cayenne cherry. = Surinam cherry b.

Cayenne cherry. = Surinam cherry b.

Cayenne in'cense (kī'en; kā'en; 66). See Elem.

Cay'enne in'cense (kī'en; kā'en; 66). See Elem.

Cay'enne pp'per. [See Cayenne, 2.] A very hot and pungent powder made by drying and grinding the whole fruits or the seeds of several species of the genus Capricum, esp.

Cannaum, the Guinea pepper, and C. fruiescens, the chili; also, the fruit of these plants. It is used chiefy as a condiment. Called also red pepper.

Ca'ra-mar'ca (kë'sd-mar'kd). Var. of Casamarca. Bca-zi' (kë'shë'; 260). Var. of caji. ca'xi-ri' (kë'shë-rë'). Var. of ca-CRIXI-IV (RA'Shë-rë'). Var. of CA-SHRI. CRIXI-IV (RE'shë-rë'), n. = CASSA-CRIY'AK. Var. of EAVAE. CRIY'AK. TOIR. CRIY'ORT, n. [F. cagnard.] A sluggard. Obs.

cay'enne rose or sas'sa fras. The pottery-bark tree. Cay'ey-an (ka')II. An, Adi. Math. Designating or pertaining to, the mathematics of Arthur Cayley (1821-95). Cay'ey curve (ka')I). Math. a Of a net of conics, the curve enveloped by the degenerate conics of the net. b Of a net of plane curves, the envelope of the lines obtained when a point is joined to another point whose polar line with respect to any curve of the net passes through the first point. Cayley lines. Math. The 20 lines through which pass, in threes, the 15 Plücker planes of a 15-line configuration. Cayley point. Math. Of a ruled surface, a point having the property that the feet of the perpendiculars from it on the rulings of the surface lie in a plane. Cayley ruled surface. Math. A cubic ruled surface whose equation in homogeneous co-ordinates is  $x_1x_1^2 + x_2x_2x_4 = x_4^2 = 0$ . Cayley's solution (of the general cubic equation). Math.

 $x_1^3=0$ . Cayley's solution (of the general cubic equation). Math. The three roots of  $y^3+ay+b=0$  are  $\xi^2\eta+\xi\eta^3$ ,  $\omega\xi^2\eta+\omega\xi^2\eta^2$ ,  $\omega^2\xi^2\eta+\omega\xi^2\eta^3$ , in which  $\omega=\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$  (an imaginary

cube root of unity),  $\xi = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3b}{2a} + \sqrt{\frac{9b^3}{4a^2} + \frac{a}{3}}}$ , and  $\eta =$ 

 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3b}{2a}} - \sqrt{\frac{9b^3}{4a^3} + \frac{a}{3}}$ 

Gayley's theorem. Math. The theorem that every finite group can be represented as a regular substitution group, and that two regular substitution groups which are simply isomorphic are also conjugate.

Cayley tetrahedroid. Math. A special quartic surface with sixteen double points which lie in groups of four on the faces of a tetrahedroin and form four complete quadrangles whose diagonal points are vertices of the tetrahedron.

cay'man (kā'mān), n.; pl. -MANS (-mānz). [Sp. caimān, of Arawakan and Cariban origin; cf. Galibi caymān.] Any of several tropical American alligators constituting the genus Caimān, which differ from the typical alligators chiefly in having the ventral armor composed of overlapping bony scutes each formed of two parts united by a suture. They abound in the upper Amazon region, where they are known as jacare or yacare. One species, C. niger, reaches a length of twenty feet.

[Ca'yu (kā'yō) n.; pl. -vos (Sp. -yōs). [Sp. See 1st Key.] A small island or partly uncovered reef; a key, or cay. Sp. Am.

Ca'yu-ba'ba (kā'yōō-bā'bā), n. An Indian of a tribe in northern Bolivia. — adj. = CAYUBABAN.

Ca'yu-ba'ba (kā'yōō-bā'bā), n. An Indian of a tribe in northern Bolivia. — adj. = CAYUBABAN.

Ca'yu-ba'ba (chān), adj. Pert. to or designating a South American Indian linguistic family, the Cayubabas. [Ca. yu'co (kā'yōō'bō), ca. yu'ca (-kā), n.; pl. -cos (E. -kāz).

-cas (E. -kāz). [Amer. Sp.] A small native fishing boat or dugout used in Central and South America.

Ga-yu'ga (kā-yōō'gō), n.; pl. CAYUGA (-gō). CAYUGAS (-gō). An Indian of an Iroquiona tribe formely inhabiting western New York, now mostly in Ontario, with a few in New York and some in Oklahoma. See IRoquois.

Cayuga duck. The Black Cayuga.

Ga-yu'ga (kā'yōō, adj. [From Cayuga Lake, New York.]

Geol. Designating the uppermost major subdivision of the American Silurian. See Geolocy, Chart. — n. The Cayuagan epoch or series.

Cayus G'(kā'yā), n. [Turk. qadā fr. Ar. qadā aludsing. Cf. ArCALDE.] In Turkey, a subdivision of a vilayet: It is divid

G

shrubs, and small trees of the buckthorn family (Rhamna-cae), most abundant on the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada.

Ge'a-râ' rub'ber (sā'ā-rā'). [From Ceard, Brazil, fr. Tupi ceard parrot.] A kind of wild rubber obtained from the South American tree Manihor glaziovi.

Ge'a-rîn (sā'ā-rîn), n. [From Ceard, where the wax is found.] Phorm. An onintement base (made of carnauba wax, ceresin or paraffin, and liquid petrolatum) capable of taking up a large proportion of water.

Cease (sā's), v., CEASED (sā'st); CEAS'ING (sā'sTing). [ME. ceasen, ceasen, fr. OF. ceaser, fr. L. ceasare, fr. cedere, ceasum, to withdraw. See CEBE; cf. CESSATION.] Intransitive: 1. To come to an end; to stop; to leave off or give over; to desist; as, the noise ceased.

2. To become extinct; fail to be; pass away. Obs.

The poor shall never cease out of the land. Deut. v. 11.

Transitive: 1. Obs., a To put a stop to; to stop. b To cause to stop or desist from some action.

2. To bring to an end; to discontinue or leave off; as, Cease firing! "Cease, then, this impious rage." Milton.

Syn.— Discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end.—

Cyn.— Discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end.—

Syn.— Discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end.—

Cyn.— Syn.— Discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end.—

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cyn.— Syn.— Discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end.—

cyn.— Syn

Caygo-vay (kä'yō-vay), Caygo-way
(wäy), Vars, of Cannota,
Caytuve, t-Cannota,
Caytuve,

CAW/del. + CAUDLE.
CAW/die (kb/di). Scot. var. of CAUDLE.
CAW/die (kb/di). Scot. var. of Scot. var. of CAUDLE.
CAW/die CAUR. CAUR.
CAW/die CAUR. CAUR.
CAW/die CAUR. cavillanus] Disposed to cavil; guibbling. — cav'il·lous-ly, ads. — cav'il·lous-lys. s. All Obs. — cav'il·lous-less. n. All Obs. — cav'ilh (Liv'ish), adj. Sec. DBS. — cav'ilh (Liv'ish), adj. Sec. DBS. — cav'ilh (Liv'ish), adj. Sec. DBS. — cav'ilh (Liv'ish), adj. Nec. DBS. — cav'ish inte, arn, up; circus, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure (249); k = ch in G. ich, ach (109); bon; yet; zh = z in azure, Sumbers within pronunciation parentheses here and in vocabulary refer to \$5 in Pron., preceding the Vocabulary.



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cav-al-ry \kavolrē, -ri \( n \) -ES often attrio [It cavalleria cavalry, chivalry, [s-cavallere tavalier + -ia - y — more at CAVALIER] 1 a obs : HOBSEMANSHIP (the art of ~ > b obs : KNOGHTHOOD (the ~ of the court) c : HORSEMEN (a thousand ~ in flight) 2 a (1) : the component of an army that maneuvers and rights on horseback (2) : a similar component that maneuvers on horseback but lights on foot b : the component of an army mounted on horseback or moving in motor vehicles and having combat missions (as reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance) that require great mobility 3 : DEEP CHROME YELLOW cavalry bone n : RIDER'S BONE cavalry-man \man, -man, -maa(s)n\ n, pl cavalrymen : a cavalry soldier cavalry soldier cavalry still n : a sturdy suiting usu. woolen or worsted but sometimes cotton or rayon, woven of tightly twisted yarns in a steep double twill, and similar to elastique but with a coarser raised cord effect cavan \ka'van\ or ca-ban \-'b-\ n, pl cavans \-daz\ or cavanes or caba-nes \-dana\ -fh. \ philippine unit of dry measure equal to 2.13 bushels 2eavan \kavan\ adj, usu cap [fr. Cavan, county in Ireland] : of or from County Cavan, Ireland : of the kind or style psevalent in County Cavan, Ireland : of the kind or style psevalent in County Cavan, leading in from cava-qui-nho \kava ke(),nyll\ n -s [Pg, dim. of cavaco piece of wood, fr. cavar to dig out, hollow out, fr. L cavare to hollow out, is a Brazilian stringed musical instrument somewhat smaller than a ukulele cav-a-scope \kava-skop\ kava-skop\ n -s [cava- (fr. L cavus hollow) + -xope] : an instrument for illuminating bodily cavities (as the throat) cavare \kava\ ka\kaval\ adj [L cavatus, past part, of cavare to hollow out] : cut in soft rock : & xcavare of cilif dwelling\

more at CAGE]: the tiered semicircular seating space of an

ca-vea \kavea, 'kā-\n, pl cave-ae \kavea, 'kāvē, 'k

places — compare STONE CRICKET
caved past of CAVE
cave dweller n 1; one that dwells in a cave; esp; a prehistoric
man whose remains and utensils have been discovered in
ancient caves 2; a city dweller
cave earth n; the residual accumulation of insoluble materials
on the floor of a cave, many of such deposits being covered
with a layer of stalagmite and some of them containing remains
of extinct animals
cave fish n; any of various fishes found in cave waters having
usu. vestigial and functionless eyes — compare BLINDFISH
cave funder n; a caveman subsisting by hunting rather than by
agriculture

agriculture
cave byena n: an extinct hyena whose remains are found
abundantly in British caves and now usu. regarded as a large
variety of the living African spotted hyena
cave-in \(^{1}\cdot\_{-1}\)\ n \cdot 1: the action of caving in: \(^{1}\cdot CAVE 2: a \)
place where earth has caved in
cave-in \(^{1}\cdot kave\_j. \cdot - \cdot SVE\_1 \) \(^{1}\cdot KoVE\_2 \)
(ave-in \(^{1}\cdot kave\_j. \cdot - \cdot SVE\_1 \)
(but \(^{1}\cdot kave\_j. \cdot - \cdot SVE\_1 \)
(cave in \(^{1}\cdot kave\_j. \cdot \cdot Cave in \cdot KoVE\_1 \)
(cave in \(^{1}\cdot kave\_j. \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \(^{1}\cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave in \cdot Cave

dish]: leaf tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into plugs or cakes cavendish banana n, usu cap C: DWARF BANANA cavendish experiment n, usu cap C [after Henry Cavendish †1810 Eng. chemist and physicist who first performed it]: measurement of gravitation constant by a sensitive torsion balance. balance

balance cave of adul·lam \-2'dələm\ usu C&A [fr. Adullam, biblical cave where David fled to escape Achish, king of Gath, & where he was joined by other discontented people (1 Sam 22:1-2)]: a group of seceders from a particular political or intellectual position cave onyx n: a fine-grained banded calcite aragonite found in

Cave Onyx n: a fine-grained banded care.

cave parl n: a small smooth round concretion of carbonate of the found in limestone caves

caves caves caves caves caves caves cave pearl n: a small smooth round concretion of carbonate of lime found in limestone caves cave. "\kava(r)n \ n - s: one that studies or explores caves \cav-ern \'kava(r)n \ n - s: often attrib [ME caverne, fr. MF, fr. L caverna, fr. caven shollow — more at CAVE] 1: an underground chamber often large or indefinite in extent: \cap CAVE (\sim strate) \cap Catlobad Caverns) 2: a large dark recess (his eye sockets were dark \sim s-Kenneth Roberts) (the \sim s of his memory — Earl Birney) 3: a cavity (as in the lung) caused by disease \cap Cavern\'\'\ v'-ED/-iNG/-S 1: to place or enclose in or as if in a cavern \cap 2: to form a cavern of: hollow out—used with out \cap Cavernicole, adj., fr. caverne cavern + i- + -cole -colous]: a cavernico-lous \(\)\kavar(nikoles) \(ka\var(nikoles) \) \(ka\var(nikoles) \)

cav.er.nic.0-ious \( kavar,nika) = s \( aa) \) [avern + -i + -colous \); inhabiting caverns \( (a \sim [auna) \) cav.er.no.ma \( \lambda, \kava(r) \) noma\\ n, \( pl \) cavernomas \( 1 \) -mod-\( 2 \) \( NL, \fr. \Lambda \) cavern + NL \\ -omal \) : a vascular tumor or angioma containing hollow spaces \( cav.er.nos.10.my \) \( \lambda, \lambda \) inicision and drainage of a tuberculous \( cavity \).

cavity cav-ern-ous \kava(t)nas\ adj [ME, fr. L cavernosus, fr. caverna + osus ous] 1 a: having many caverns (a ~ lime-stone area) b: having many cavities or interstices (a ~ substance) c: productive of caverns (~ weathering) 2 a: constituting or suggesting a cavern: deep, vast, and commodious (the chilly ~ chambers, hollowed out of carboniferous lime-stone -Amer, Guide Series: Cailj.) (a ~ cellar) (a ~ mind) b: of or relating to a cavern (ill-smelling ~ waters) 3 of animal tissue: composed of vascular sinuses intercalated between afferent arteries and efferent veins and capable of bedy part — cav-ern-ous-ly adv cavernosus odd n [trans. of NL corpus cavernosum]: CORPUS CAVERNOSUM

CAVERNOSUM

cavernous plexus n; a nerve plexus of the sympathetic system lying below and internal to the carotid artery at each side of the sella turcica

the sella turcica
cavernous respiration n: a peculiar blowing respiratory
sound heard over abnormal lung cavities
cavernous Sinus n: either of a pair of large venous sinuses
situated in a groove at the side of the body of the sphenoid
bone in the cranial cavity and opening behind into the
petrosal sinuses
caver-nu-lous \ka'vərnyələs, kə-\ adi [L cavernula (dim. of
caverna cavern) + E -ous]; full of little cavities
caves plo f CAVE, pres 3d sing of CAVE
cav-es-son or cav-e-son \'kavasən\ n -s [modif. of It
cavezzone halter with noseband, aug. of cavezza halter, irreg.
fr. L capitium opening in tunic for head to go through, fr.
capit. caput head — more at HEAD] 1: a noseband made of
metal or other stiff material well padded and used on horses
esp. during breeding or training 2: a halter or bridle with a
cavesson

esp. during breeding or training 2: a halter or bridle with a cavesson (a-vet-to ka'ved-(,)o\ n, pl cavet-ti \-d-e\ or cavettos \-d-(,)o\ \tau\_1\) [It, fr. cave hollow, fr. L cavus — more at CAVE]; a concave molding having a curve that roughly approximates a quarter circle — see MOLDING illustration cavl pl of CAVUS (a-via \'kavea \) n, cap [NL, modif. of obs. Pg cavid (now savid), fr. Tupi sawiya rat]; the type genus of Caviidae consisting of the guinea pigs and a few related forms cav-l-ar or cav-l-are \'kavea \'karea, -k(raio-av-or-av-or-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-ar-av-or-av-or-av-ar-av-or

cavitation

teño, fr. Cavite, province & city of SW Luzon, Philippines]: Spanish-based pidgin language spoken around Cavite, Philippines

Spanish-based pidgin language spoken around Cavite, Philippines
Cav-1-tiled \'Kavad-[Ed. -vat]Ed. [id\ adj: having cavities
Cav-1-tilem \ kava' [idma\ n = [NL. fr. L. cavitas + NL - oma]
: a series of changes in cotton fiber involving loss of strength and resulting from the activities of microorganisms — cav-1-to-mic \:-\*\line{100}\text{mik}, \text{-am}\cdot \text{adj} = \text{-cavita} \text{-cavita} + \text{-cavita} \text{-cavita} + \text{-cavita} \te

wave systems cavity wall n: a usu, masonry wall built in two thicknesses

wave systems cavity wall n: a usu. masonry wall built in two thicknesses separated by an air space that provides thermal insulation cav-i-u-na wood \(\frac{1}{1}\text{kave}\)[ina-\text{kave}\] ina-\text{kovol} thermal insulation cav-i-u-na wood \(\frac{1}{1}\text{kave}\)[ina-\text{kovol} the [Pg cabiuna, prob. fr. Tupi caa-biuna]: Brazillan Rosewood
ca-vor-e-lie-vo or ca-vo-r-i-lie-vo \(\frac{1}{1}\text{ki}\)(\rightarrow\) or ca-vo-r-lie-vo \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\)(\rightarrow\) or \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ka}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\)(\rightarrow\) or \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\)(\rightarrow\) or \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\text{ki}



cax-on \'kaksan\ n -s [perh. fr. the name Caxon]: wiG; esp: a much-worn wig
cax-to-nian \( (')kak'; stōnēon, -nyon\ adj, usu cap [William Caxton † 1491 Eng. printer & translator + E-ian]: of or relating to William Caxton or his work
leay \'kē (usual in W Indies), 'kā\ n -s [Sp cayo — more at key]: a small low island or emergent reef of sand or coral
: ISLET, KEY — used esp. in the West Indies
2cay \'kī\ n -s [AmerSp cay, caj, fr. Guarani caj, lit., bashful;
fr. its habit of hiding its face in its hands]: a monkey of the
genus Cay \'kī\ the Calletin Miller or the core of the capacity of the capacity

people
ca-yu-co \kä'yu(,)kö, kī'(y)u-\ or ca-yu-ca \-,kə\ n -s
[AmerSp]: a small native fishing dugout of Central and So. America America Ca-yu-ga \kā'(y)u-, kkī'(y)u-, attrib (')-!-»\ n, pl cayuga or cayugas usu cap [prob. modif. of Mohawk Kweñidgwa' (place name), lit., place where locusts were taken cut 1 a nn Iroquois people of New York state b 2 a